NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF AUSTRALIA

NAA: A463, 1958/32

Series number: A463

Control symbol: 1958/32

Barcode: 1842833

Number of pages: 56

Title: UNESCO [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization] - Aid to Egypt

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PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

FILE No. 58/32

PART No.

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SUBJECT. U.N.E.S.C.O. AID TO EGYPT

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	Mr Moore R/5 32/1	AG	6/1								
4/5	Mr Moore 6/1	AG	6/1								
2-5	Dr Mendelsohn 6/1	RN	9/1								
7	Mr Moore 9/1	AG	9/1								
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1-8	P/H	AAB	13/1								
9-9A	Secretary 10/2	AG	3/3								
9-10-11	Dr Mendelsohn 3/3	[illegible]	7/3								
1/11	P/A	[illegible]	7/3								

National Archives of Australia NAA: A463, 1958/32

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,

CANBERRA.

In reply quote No. 862/19/1/1

20th February, 1958.

58/32

21 FEB 1958

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

ALM. 10/2.

The Secretary,
Prime Minister's Department,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

UNESCO Aid to Egypt - Radar Equipment

In connection with your memorandum of 24th December, 1957, and our two memoranda in reply of 3rd January, 1957 and 7th February, the latter forwarding Paris memorandum No.68 of 23rd January, I am now enclosing a copy of Paris memorandum No.111 of 12th February.

(J.L. Allen)
for the Secretary

National Archives of Australia NAA: A463, 1958/32

10

223/3/19

Australian Embassy,
PARIS

12th February, 1958.

Memorandum No.111

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

UNESCO aid to Egypt

Further to my memorandum No.68 of 23rd January, 1958, concerning Unesco emergency aid to Egypt, I have received a letter from Dr. Luther Evans confirming the facts set out in paragraph 1. The letter reads as follows:

"The total value of the equipment ordered or being ordered for Egypt, including costs of transportation, is estimated at $91,530. This is composed largely of such items as sewing machines, an audio-visual van, projectors, and equipment essential to the teaching of biology, chemistry and physics. Included in the latter are some $13,371 in electrical equipment such as ohmmeters, voltmeters, ammeters, wattmeters, circuit-analysis units, power supply unit, etc., with accompanying instructions manuals. Also included are one radar and microwave lecture demonstration kit, ordered at a catalogue price of $1,197, a laboratory circuit analysis kit of radar and microwave systems, ordered at a quoted price of $825,30, and a test equipment trainer of radar and microwave systems, which was ordered at a price of $752,05.

"Whereas the bulk of the equipment will be used in primary and secondary schools in the Suez Canal Zone, the electrical equipment will be installed at a technical school in Port Said where it will be used in the teaching of electricity."

Gardner Davies,
Australian Member of U.N.E.S.C.O.
Executive Board.

National Archives of Australia NAA: A463, 1958/32

223/3/19

Australian Embassy,
PARIS

12th February, 1958.

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Australian Member of U.N.E.S.C.O.
Executive Board.

National Archives of Australia NAA: A463, 1958/32

223/3/19

Australian Embassy,

PARIS.

RESTRICTED

23rd January, 1958.

Memorandum no. 68

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Canberra, A.C.T.

UNESCO Aid to Egypt

With reference to your memorandum no. 12 (file 862/19/1/1) of 8th January 1958, the Director-General of UNESCO informs me that he has recently given his approval to the purchase and despatch of three sets of radar demonstration equipment requested by Egypt. My understanding is that the total cost of these three units does not exceed $2,000, but in view of some doubts I have heard expressed, I have requested confirmation and will advise you when I receive it.

2. The French Permanent Delegate, with whom I discussed the matter, said that he was satisfied with the explanation given to the Executive Board and did not anticipate that his Government would raise the matter again unless some new situation were to come to light.

3. I have been in touch by telephone with Mr. Cowell, of the United Kingdom Ministry of Education, who expressed his personal view that the question should not be pursued any further. He feared, however, that the British press, which was responsible for the initial outcry, would not allow matters to stand. Apparently a question has been asked in Parliament which will be answered this week. While press reactions cannot be foreseen, it may well be that the United Kingdom member of the Executive Board will be instructed to raise the question again at the next session.

Gardner Davies,
Australian member of UNESCO
Executive Board.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANBERRA.

7th February, 1958.

In reply quote No. 862/19/1/1

58/32

10 FEB 1958

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

PA

The Secretary,
Prime Minister's Department,
Commonwealth Offices,
East Block,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

UNESCO Aid to Egypt - Radar Equipment

F.3.

In connection with your memorandum of 24th December 1957 and our two memoranda in reply of 3rd January 1958, I now enclose copy of memorandum number 68 of 23rd January just received from Paris.

J L Allen

(J. L. Allen)
for the Secretary

RM

National Archives of Australia NAA: A463, 1958/32

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

RM:TD

58/32

17 JAN 1958
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Des.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

We have had a reply from External Affairs on the question of the supply of radar equipment to Egypt, and an extract is attached. Our representative reports that discussion of the question "dissipated any apprehension that the equipment might have Military significance." He did express regret that it had not been possible to provide assistance of a more obviously emergency nature, and that the Egyptian Government's request for equipment of this kind had involved delay which to some extent deprived the UNESCO General Conference's resolution on the provision of aid of its humanitarian nature.

Personally, I remain sceptical, but the water has flowed under the bridge, and I would not feel justified in advising a further Australian protest, which would be a lonely and probably abortive one. The whole idea of assistance seems to have been misconceived; in all its apsects it was a political rather than a humanitarian gesture; but it is a labour of Sisyphus to attempt to keep up with and correct all the sillinesses of the International scene.

Further action seems fruitless. My opinion of UNESCO is confirmed.

Ronald Mendelsohn

(Ronald Mendelsohn)

PA. 17/1

9th January, 1957.

National Archives of Australia NAA: A463, 1958/32

Extract from the Report of the Australian Representative on the Unesco Executive Board, 49th Session.

"Item 4.1 Director-General's Report on activities to 30th June 1957 (Document 49 EX/2)

The main question discussed in the Education chapter was the emergency assistance given to Egypt. Several English and French newspapers had featured violent protestations against UNESCO for the alleged provision of radar equipment to Egypt, and the Board therefore felt it necessary to have the situation fully clarified. The list of material requested by the Egyptian Government had included three sets of radar demonstration equipment. This item was initially queried by UNESCO, but the Egyptian Ministry of Education had confirmed that it was in replacement of similar equipment destroyed at the Technical School in Port Said; enquiries revealed that such demonstration equipment is quite current in technical schools of a comparable standard in England and France. The Director-General explained that the material had in fact not yet been sent to Egypt, since quotations had to be obtained from several countries. The lengthy debate on the subject, I think, dissipated any apprehension that the equipment might have military significance. As I was unable to seek any guidance from you, I limited myself to expressing regret (a) that it had not been possible for the Director-General to implement the General Conference resolution in terms of assistance of a more obviously emergency character, and (b) that the Egyptian Government's request for equipment of this kind had involved delay which deprived the resolution of something of its humanitarian significance. Dr. Awad (Egypt) explained that the Egyptian Government had immediately taken action to ensure that the education of children and young people in damaged areas continued uninterrupted, and that UNESCO's aid had accordingly been sought in replacing material for which foreign currency was required. While the debate obviously had explosive possibilities, it developed very serenely and the Board finally abandoned it with a reminder to the Director-General of the spirit in which the resolution was adopted in New Delhi and an expression of confidence that he would implement it in that spirit, taking into account the views expressed by members. On the last day of the Session, the Chairman announced that he had received a telegram from the Chairman of the Israeli National Commission, reading as follows: "PLENARY MEETING ISRAEL NATIONAL COMMISSION HELD JERUSALEM FIRST DECEMBER 1957 EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT AND REGISTERED PROTEST CONCERNING ALLOCATION TO EGYPT UNESCO FUNDS DESIGNATED FOR QUOTE EXTENDING EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN RESPECT OF SCHOOL BUILDING TEACHING MATERIALS AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT UNQUOTE FOR PURCHASE RADAR EQUIPMENT AS BEING CONTRARY TO ORIGINAL SPIRIT AND OBJECTIVE OF NEW DELHI RESOLUTION". He informed the Board that he had acknowledged receipt of it, indicating that the Board had already completed its examination of the question."

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RM:TD 58/32

THE PRIME MINISTER.

We have had a reply from External Affairs on the question of the supply of radar equipment to Egypt, and an extract is attached. Our representative reports that discussion of the question "dissipated any apprehension that the equipment might have Military significance." He did express regret that it had not been possible to provide assistance of a more obviously emergency nature, and that the Egyptian Government's request for equipment of this kind had involved delay which to some extent deprived the UNESCO General Conference's resolution on the provision of aid of its humanitarian nature.

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.....
(Ronald Mendelsohn)

9th January, 1957.

Attachment Page 3, Para. 12 of Report.

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7.

ALM DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANBERRA.

58/32
7 JAN 1958
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

In reply quote No. 862/19/1/1

3rd January, 1958.

The Secretary,
Prime Minister's Department,
Commonwealth Offices,
East Block,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

Unesco: Relief Supplies to Egypt

With reference to your memorandum of 24th December and our interim reply of 3rd December, we enclose herewith a copy of the Report of the Australian Representative on the Unesco Executive Board, 49th Session.

2. It will be noted from paragraph 12 that the radar equipment requested by the Egyptian Government was 3 sets of demonstration equipment for the Technical School at Port Said.

3. The Australian Representative expressed regret that it had not been possible to provide assistance of a more obviously emergency nature, and that the Egyptian Government's request for equipment of this kind had involved delay which to some extent deprived the Unesco General Conference's resolution on the provision of aid of its humanitarian nature.

4. The Australian Representative reports that discussion of the question dissipated any apprehension that the equipment might have Military significance.

(R.P. Throssell)
For the Secretary

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNESCO Executive Board - 49th Session

The 49th Session of UNESCO Executive Board was held in Paris, under the chairmanship of Dr. Veronese (Italy), from 18th November to 6th December 1957. The Administrative Commission met for one week prior to the opening of the Session, to examine the items referred to it for detailed study. Dr. Husain, Professor Laugier, Mr. Secco Ellauri and Mr. Wierblowski, unable to attend the Session, were represented respectively by Mr. Kripalani, M. Cabouat, Mr. Nogueira and Mme. Kaminska; other members were replaced by their usual alternates for part of the session.

2. In explanation of some of the shortcomings of my representation, I would stress once again the difficulties of dealing with such a heavy session single-handed, without a deputy or some form of assistance. I had to preside over fifteen meetings of the Administrative Commission and to supervise the drafting of its successive reports. The question of staff salaries, which loomed large throughout the whole Session, required frequent evening consultations with the Director-General, the Chairman and certain other members of the Board, and the Chairman of the Staff Association. The Bureau of the Board met early in the mornings, in an attempt to facilitate the order of work. As the sessions of the Board become longer, there is a tendency to hold simultaneous meetings of subsidiary organs (attended by deputies when necessary); as a result of this, I was unable to attend a meeting of the working party on the UNESCO Institutes in Germany, which adopted a draft report on the work to date (Annex A). I would have wished to seek your advice by cable on a number of matters that arose during the Session (particularly on the International Conference on the Law of the Sea, and the proposals relating to a Technical Development Fund and a Fund for Economic Development), but without abandoning the meeting, it proved impracticable to arrange for the drafting and despatch of telegrams. As it was, I had to leave it unattended on three occasions: firstly, when summoned to the Embassy by the Ambassador, secondly to make an urgent visit to the dentist and, on the last day of the Session, when I finally succumbed to the influenza epidemic.

Private meetings

3. The Board was consulted on candidates for the post of Head of the Division of Libraries, and the Director-General informed it of his intention of filling the post by promoting the present acting Head, Mr. Petersen (United States).

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4. In recognition of the services of Dr. Jan Opocensky, former Czech member of the Executive Board, who has fulfilled the rôle of Adviser on Archives in the Secretariat since 1950 and is retiring at the end of the year, the Director-General consulted the Board on the desirability of making an ex gratia payment. Dr. Opocensky has been excluded, for health reasons, from participation in the Pensions Fund, and the Director-General suggested payment of an amount equal to the Organisation's contribution to the Fund, had he been a participant. Several members of the Board paid tribute to Dr. Opocensky's work, and the Director-General's proposal was approved.

5. The Board also approved a proposal from the Director-General to the effect that the post of Legal Adviser be classified at D2, during the service of the present incumbent, in recognition of the outstanding work of Dr. Saba.

6. Members expressed their general approval of the document prepared by the Bureau (49 EX/PRIV.1) concerning the procedure to be followed for the nomination of a candidate for the Director-Generalship. The Chairman's letter to Member Governments, inviting nominations, will no doubt be despatched in the next week or so. There was some discussion as to whether or not Member States submitting names should be required to inform themselves of the willingness of the persons proposed to stand for election; this was considered impracticable, in view of the fact that proposals are not limited to nationals of the country concerned. Doubts were also expressed about paragraph 7 which, while enabling the Board to look elsewhere in the event of a deadlock, means that the list of candidates cannot be considered as closed until the final vote has actually been taken. It was agreed to let things take their course and the whole procedure promises to be as difficult as it was on the last occasion. Dr. Luther Evans has given no indication of his intentions in this connection.

Adoption of Agenda

7. The adoption of the agenda, as set out in document 49 EX/1 Rev. (Annex B) involved the inclusion of three additional items:

2.2 Resignation and replacement of a member of the Executive Board.

4.9 Inauguration of the Permanent Headquarters.

7.1.9 Proposal for a Technical Development Fund and a Fund for Economic Development.

Item 2.2 Resignation and replacement of a member of the Executive Board

8. The Board was informed of the resignation of Dr. Momtazuddin Ahmed (Pakistan), which it accepted with regret. Dr. Itrat Zuberi,

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nominated by the Government of Pakistan, was unanimously elected to serve for the unexpired portion of Dr. Ahmed's term of office, that is to say until the 10th Session of the General Conference (see Annex C).

9. During the course of the Session, Dr. Spilhaus (United States) informed the Board that he had asked his Government to be allowed to resign. The reason he gave was that increasingly heavy responsibilities as a Board member proved incompatible with his University duties. He indicated that his resignation would be formally notified as soon as the United States Government was able to arrange for his replacement.

Item 3 Approval of the minutes of the 48th Session

10. The minutes were duly approved at the end of the Session, when the Spanish and Russian texts became available.

Item 4.1 Director-General's Report on activities to 30th June 1957 (document 49 EX/2)

11. In his oral presentation, the Director-General completed the report by reference to some of the main activities of the last few months: the important meeting on East/West relations organised by the United States National Commission in San Francisco; the establishment of the Canadian National Commission; the second Regional Meeting of European National Commissions, held in Dubrovnik; the International Conference on Radio-Isotopes, etc. From all accounts, the San Francisco Conference appears to have been a very stimulating one, and it is perhaps unfortunate that the Australian National Advisory Committee could not have been represented there.

12. The main question discussed in the Education chapter was the emergency assistance given to Egypt. Several English and French newspapers had featured violent protestations against UNESCO for the alleged provision of radar equipment to Egypt, and the Board therefore felt it necessary to have the situation fully clarified. The list of material requested by the Egyptian Government had included three sets of radar demonstration equipment. This item was initially queried by UNESCO, but the Egyptian Ministry of Education had confirmed that it was in replacement of similar equipment destroyed at the Technical School in Port Said; enquiries revealed that such demonstration equipment is quite current in technical schools of a comparable standard in England and France. The Director-General explained that the material had in fact not yet been sent to Egypt, since quotations had to be obtained from several countries. The lengthy debate on the subject, I think, dissipated any apprehension that the equipment might have military significance. As I was unable to seek any guidance from you, I limited myself to expressing regret (a) that it had not been possible for the Director-General to

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13. All the Asian members expressed their appreciation of the Seminar on the Teaching of Modern Languages held in Sydney (paragraphs 52-3). Mr. Matsui expressed satisfaction at the "decision to create a centre in Australia for the training of English Teachers in Asia" and stressed the very practical interest the Japanese Government was taking in this problem. I pointed out that what was reported was merely a recommendation of the Regional Seminar, and added that I felt sure the Australian authorities would examine it with every sympathy and ensure that any action they might envisage was co-ordinated with the efforts of other interested countries.

14. From the statements made by the Latin American members of the Board, and the conversations I have had with Mr. Adiseshiah since his recent visit to Latin America, I gain the impression that the Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education is developing very promisingly indeed.

15. Considerable satisfaction was expressed at the success of the Conference on Radio-Isotopes, the proceedings of which will be available in a few months' time. In paying tribute to the coherence of the Natural Sciences programme, I asked Professor Auger whether he did not feel that the Advisory Committee on Research in

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the Natural Sciences had now very satisfactorily fulfilled its rôle and could perhaps be discontinued, since specialised advice was available to the Director-General from consultant panels and so forth. Professor Auger made a spirited and theoretically convincing defence of the Advisory Committee which, with its very general competence, facilitates the Director-General's task of reconciling the claims of the more restricted specialist groups.

16. With regard to the meetings of Social Science Associations referred to in paragraph 374 et seq., the Director-General announced his intention of broadening, in agreement with the associations concerned, the geographical representation of participants. In view of this statement, the United States did not raise in the Board any reservations concerning the undue emphasis on communist and non-communist confrontation in the implementation of the General Conference's resolutions on peaceful co-operation. Care might be taken to avoid the carry-over of this confrontation notion into the 1959-60 programme. M. Cabouat expressed the interest of the French National Commission in seeing the establishment in the Department of Social Science of some unit dealing with the general field of psychology.

17. Professor Carneiro showed members of the Board the typescript of the first volume of the Scientific and Cultural History, which had been despatched to National Commissions for their comments, in accordance with the decision of the New Delhi Conference. He still hopes that the completed history will be handed to the publisher on 31st December 1958. He gave warning, however, that the procedure for dealing with Member States' comments, as decided in New Delhi, would involve the Commission in a request for additional funds, at the March session of the Board.

18. Discussion of the East/West Major Project did not bring forth anything new. I recalled my previous statement to the effect that the whole thing for the time being can be considered only as a vast programme area, within which a major project may ultimately develop, and asked the Director-General whether his thinking over the last few months had brought him any clearer conception of the project that will emerge. Two elements in his reply are of interest. Firstly he considers that UNESCO cannot afford to overlook the question of religion which, while presenting many pitfalls, is an essential aspect of East/West relations. Secondly, he had gained the impression that some members of the Board would consider that the major project had failed if it did not develop beyond the activities at present included; he could not agree. My own view is that the activities at present included are all very worthy in themselves, but that if a major project is really to develop in this field, it will require a crystallisation of purpose which is entirely lacking at this stage. On the last day of the Session, the Chairman announced that the Director-General had referred to him a letter from the Permanent Delegate of China, protesting against the fact that Chinese culture and civilisation are not

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represented in the East/West Advisory Committee and asking that this claim be borne in mind when the statutes and composition of the Advisory Committee are revised. This announcement called forth a vigorous protestation from Mr. Kemenov but the Chairman ruled that the question should not be discussed at this time.

19. The Board took note of the report with satisfaction.

Item 4.2 Report on Technical Assistance Programme (Document 49 EX/3 and corrigendum)

20. The Director-General pointed out the fact that the prospects of the Expanded Programme for 1959 appeared somewhat gloomier, as the percentage contribution of the United States goes down. In response to enquiries from several members, he explained that the reduction in the number of fellowships was a result of the country programming system; beneficiary countries, in order to budget below a specific ceiling, tended to economise on fellowships where necessary. All speakers, on the other hand, stressed the need for training national personnel to take over from the experts provided. There seems to me no doubt that the relationship between experts and fellowships requires careful consideration. In many instances, there might be advantage if the expert, on an initial survey visit, were to select fellows for training abroad and postpone the substantial part of his work until the newly trained personnel could be closely associated with it.

21. The Board took note of the information contained in the report.

Item 4.3 Distribution of administrative and operational costs of the Technical Assistance programme between the regular budget and technical assistance budget (document 49 EX/5)

22. The problem raised by the Technical Assistance Committee is how the headquarters costs of operating the Technical Assistance programme should be divided between the regular and the technical assistance budgets. It results from an increasing integration of the two programmes, which makes it difficult to identify the full-time posts and other costs chargeable to the Technical Assistance budget. The Administrative Commission considered three possibilities. Firstly, the absorption of all the costs of the regular budget, which did not seem feasible as it would mean adding a million dollars for the biennial period; secondly the assumption of all costs by the Technical Assistance budget, which also seemed undesirable, since it would reduce the funds available for the field programme and would not take account of the fact that the Technical Assistance programme carries out many of the objectives of the Organisation. The Commission

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felt that at the present stage the Director-General should propose to the organs of the United Nations the principle of sharing the costs, as hitherto, between the regular and technical assistance budgets. Both the United Kingdom and the United States seemed to hold the view that technical assistance should be considered as a permanent feature of each organisation and that the headquarters costs should ultimately be assumed by their regular budgets. It was decided that the Board should postpone until the 50th Session consideration of the Director-General's suggestion to the effect that the contribution of the regular budget to these costs should be increased. On the recommendation of the Administrative Commission, the Board adopted the following resolution:

The Executive Board,

Having considered the report of the Administrative Commission (document 49 EX/37),

Having examined the problem of the allocation of charges for administrative and operational service costs, incurred for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance between the regular and Technical Assistance budgets (document 49 EX/5),

Noting with satisfaction the contribution which the Technical Assistance programme is making to the realisation of the objectives of the Organisation,

Believing that the Technical Assistance Programme has become a long-term continuing feature of the United Nations system and as such will continue on an expanding basis in the future,

Recalling previous directives to the effect that the increasing integration of the Technical Assistance programme within the regular programme is the most effective means of achieving efficiency and economy for both programmes,

Expresses the view that a long-term solution of this problem should take account of the continuing and expanding nature of the Technical Assistance programme and the growing integration of the two programmes,

Requests the Director-General to bear in mind the following considerations in the discussion of the problem of distribution of costs in the organs of the United Nations:

(a) The costs of operating the Technical Assistance programme should be equitably shared between the

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regular and Technical Assistance programmes;

(b) The regular programme should continue to make its present contribution to the operation of the Technical Assistance programme;

(c) The Technical Assistance Committee should be invited to decide on a contribution from the Technical Assistance funds to meet these costs, in the form of a percentage decreasing as the Technical Assistance programme level increases;

Decides to defer to its 50th Session when it will examine the proposed Programme and Budget for 1959-1960, consideration of any possible increased contribution to the operation of the Technical Assistance programme from the budget in 1959-1960,

Invites the Director-General to report on further developments to the 50th Session of the Board.

Item 4.4 Report on the Participation Programme (document 49 EX/4)

23. In accordance with your instructions, I raised two points in my intervention on this item. Firstly, in view of the fact that many Member States plan their activities, and consequently their requests for assistance under the participation programme, some months after adoption of the programme by the General Conference, it seems desirable to withhold a portion of the funds available, for allocation towards the end of the first year of the biennial period. Secondly an effort must be made to minimise delays between the submission of requests and the allocation of funds. The Secretariat had some reservations about the first proposal, since requests in hand total some seven times the amount of appropriations for the programme, and delay in allocation increases the percentage of the programme which cannot be delivered (although already obligated) until the following two year period. In any case, the original allocations yield some savings which can be re-allocated towards the end of the first year. On the second point, it thought that much progress could be achieved as the Bureau of Relations with Member States gains in experience and efficiency. M. Cabouat drew attention to the fact that all of the participation assistance received by France was for regional meetings, and suggested that some machinery should be devised for the submission of requests by groups of Member States. The Director-General replied that this question would be studied along with three other basic problems that had arisen. Firstly, certain Member States (particularly federal ones) experienced

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difficulty in signing the basic agreement. Secondly, the programme provided only for experts, fellowships and contracts; the criteria needed revision, as some of the aided projects were in fact indistinguishable from UNESCO-planned projects. Thirdly, certain Member States would prefer that agreements should be made direct with national institutions such as universities. These matters would be studied before the next session of the Board. Mr. Kemenov considered that the Director-General's proposed allocation of participation funds should in every case be submitted to the Board for discussion and approval. He finally agreed to raise the question again at the 50th Session.

24. The Board took note of the information contained in the report and invited the Director-General to give his attention to the suggestions made by members with regard to the implementation of the programme.

Item 4.5 Modifications to 1957-58 work plans (document 49 EX/6 and addenda 1-V)

25. This item was taken up in my ansence, on the last day of the Session, and I was consequently unable to put the various questions you had asked me to raise. Both the United Kingdom and the United States members had instructions to support the proposals in paragraphs 2 to 6 of document 49 EX/6. With regard to paragraphs 13 and 14, relating to fellowships within the framework of the Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America, the Head of the Exchange of Persons Service assured me that UNESCO will in no case provide more than a complementary contribution, consisting most frequently of one-way travel.

26. As regards the proposal for UNESCO prizes in 49 EX/6 add 1, Mr. Cowell and Mr. Kellerman reiterated their reservations on the principle and scepticism about the practical outcome. The proposal was nevertheless approved without modification.

27. The Board approved all the modifications proposed in document 49 EX/6 and addenda 1 to 1V, and then proceeded to examine addendum V on the development of UNESCO House News. I gather that the discussion became extremely acrimonious, possibly as a result of fatigue after a month of meetings and of the fact that the session had already been extended by two days. M. Cabouat began by saying that he regretted the matter had been brought up on the last day of the session, and as a mere change to the work plan: it involved the whole publications policy of the Organisation. He proposed that the Director-General be authorised to continue publication of UNESCO House News on the present basis until the 50th Session, and that the question of its development be fully debated then. Mme Kaminska developed the line taken by Mr. Kemen at the last session, stressing the illegality of the publicatior

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unauthorised by the General Conference, and implying criticism of the Chairman for bringing the matter up at the end of the Session. Mr. Kemenov went a stage further in his attack upon the Director-General questioning his integrity in carrying out the decisions of the General Conference, and moved the resolution set out in 49 EX/RD.9. Mr. Cowell expressed his surprise at the vehemence of Mr. Kemenov's language, which would lead members of the Board to wonder how far the Board should interfere in the Director-General's running of the Organisation. The United Kingdom, in particular, would be led to question the desirability of continuing the Board, at least in its present form, in view of the length of time it was spending on internal administrative matters outside its province. The Director-General said how much he regretted that his integrity had been questioned by certain members; if he had felt that the majority shared those views, he would have been forced to resign. As the debate continued in this strain, it became clear that the Board was unwilling to adopt the Director-General's proposals at the present session. Mr. Kemenov insisted on having his resolution put to the vote, and it was rejected 11-2-3. Finally the Board agreed to authorise continuation of UNESCO House News on the present basis until 15th May 1958, on the understanding that the whole matter will be taken up at the 50th Session in connection with the proposed Programme and Budget for 1959 - 1960.

Item 4.6 Proposed amendments to the statutes of the Advisory Committee on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America (document 49 EX/7)

28. With regard to the character of the Advisory Committee and the payment of travel expenses of members, I discussed the suggestion contained in your instructions with some of the Latin American members and with the Secretariat and they prevailed upon me not to put it forward. I accordingly limited myself to saying that while circumstances appeared to justify the payment of travel expenses in the interests of more effective participation in the work of this Advisory Committee, I hoped that it would not be taken as a precedent for other inter-governmental committees. The Board amended as follows the text of articles 1, 111 and 1V of the Statutes:

Article 1 (new text)

Under the Major Project on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America, an Advisory Committee is hereby established to serve for the duration of the Project.

Article 111 (new text)

The Advisory Committee shall be composed of twelve members appointed by as many American Member States. The Executive Board, taking into account the advisability of ensuring consecutively and by way of rotation the full participation

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of all American Member States in the work of the Committee, shall, after considering the proposals made to it for that purpose by the Advisory Committee, elect every two years the Member States entitled to designate a representative to the Advisory Committee. This representative, who alone shall have the right to vote, may be assisted by one or more experts selected mainly from amongst members of national organisations of teachers.

The terms of office of the twelve American Member States chosen by the Executive Board at its 46th session shall expire on 31 December 1958.

(The other paragraphs of this Article remain unchanged.)

Article 1V (new text)

Unesco shall pay the travel and subsistence expenses of the members of the Committee.

(Articles 11, V and V1 are unchanged. Article V11 is deleted.)

Item 4.7 Invitations to the XX1st International Conference on Public Education (document 49 EX/8 and addendum)

29. The question of inviting the People's Republic of China to the XX1st Conference on Public Education was despatched rather more expeditiously than usual. After a procedural discussion on whether the list in paragraph 1 of the addendum could be taken up independently of paragraph 2, the list was adopted unanimously, subject to a separate vote on China. It was decided to include China by a vote of 18 in favour to 5 against (U.S.S.R., Poland, Egypt, India and Indonesia). With regard to paragraph 2, Professor Carneiro moved adjournment of consideration of an invitation to the People's Republic, and I seconded it. The motion was adopted by 17 in favour and 6 against (same list plus Denmark).

Item 4.8 International Computation Centre (document 49 EX/9)

30. The Board noted with satisfaction the contract concluded for the establishment of the International Computation Centre with the Istituto italiano di alta matematica.

Item 4.9 Inauguration of the Permanent Headquarters (document 49 EX/38)

31. The Board approved the proposals in the document and expressed its appreciation to the French authorities for the initiative they have taken in this connection. It agreed that the Director-General should submit at the next session more detailed information on the events envisaged and proposals for transfers to cover UNESCO's contribution to them.

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Item 5.1 Report of Working Party established to study methods for the preparation of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1959-60 and the organisation of the work of the tenth session of the General Conference (document 49 EX/10)

32. The working party's report was introduced by Professor Nielsen, section by section, and there was general agreement that the results achieved were extremely constructive. This consensus ab initio made any amendment extremely difficult. Mr. Kellerman had put forward a series of amendments in 49 EX/DR.4, which I seconded, as they all seemed eminently reasonable. However, both the majority of the Board members and the Director-General favoured adjournment of their discussion until the 50th Session, and it was so decided. If the General Conference should eventually adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Kellerman to Rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure, it would be desirable for the Executive Board to modify its own Rules accordingly.

33. The only modification to part 1 of 49 EX/10 reflected the Board's unwillingness to sacrifice any of the figures at present included in the programme and budget document; it was agreed that no decision should be taken on 6.4 until the Board examined the Proposed Programme and Budget at the 50th Session. You will note in paragraph 7 that your suggestion regarding an index was retained by the working party and agreed to by the Director-General. I developed this point somewhat, expressing the hope that the index would be such as to identify a particular conference or seminar provided for in the work plans, but recognising the difficulties of the task, said I would be happy to leave it to the Director-General to do the best he could.

34. My conversations with other members on your proposalsthat working parties on the different chapters of the programme should be limited to two, in rotation, had made it clear to me that I would get little if any support. I felt nevertheless that you would wish me to put it forward formally, and did so, stressing the difficulties of the smaller delegations. The proposal did not meet with any success, as it would have undermined the very basis of the working party's recommendations. As I mentioned when in Canberra last May, the important thing seems to me that the working parties' reports should not go to the Programme Commission until it has been possible to adapt each chapter of the programme to the budgetary allocation decided upon provisionally by the Commission. Since the Programme Commission will receive from the working parties balanced programmes and budgets for each of the programme chapters, a delegation which could not be represented by a specialist at a particular working party will theoretically have as much opportunity for effective intervention in the Programme Commission when the report of the working party is discussed as it would have had if the Director-General's proposals had come directly before the Commission.

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35. In view of my lack of success in this connection, I thought it would be inopportune to press any further the proposal that the Chairmen of the three Advisory Committees on the Major Projects should be available to the Programme Commission. You will recall that when I put forward this proposal previously, it met with opposition both from the members of the working party and from the Director-General. The United Kingdom, United States and French members, whom I consulted informally, were unwilling to support it, on the ground that it was incumbent upon the Director-General to inform the Conference of the advice he had received from these Committees.

36. Parts 111 and 1V were adopted with minor amendment. At the end of the debate, Mr. Kemenov urged very strongly that the working party's report be circulated to Member States for comment before the Board took any action on it. Other members reminded him that Member States had already been consulted on this question before the working party began its work and that a fresh consultation would be both expensive and unnecessary. Mr. Kemenov's proposal was finally put to the vote and lost 10-7-4. The report was thereupon adopted unanimously, subject to the amendments approved in the discussion, and the Director-General was asked to prepare on the basis of it the plan for the organisation of the work of the Tenth Session of the General Conference, for consideration by the Board at the 50th Session.

Item 5.2 Reports of Member States to the Tenth Session of the General Conference (document 49 EX/12)

37. After considering document 49 EX/12, the Board took the following decisions in connection with the Reports of Member States:

(a) that they should be sent in to the Secretariat by 31st March 1958 at the latest (paragraph 12);

(b) that they should cover the years 1956-1957 (paragraph 13);

(c) that activities concerning international regulations should be contained in a separate chapter (paragraph 7);

(d) that the Reports should be presented in relation to the programme for the years 1957-1958 (paragraph 10); and

(e) that the assessment called for by the General Conference should be contained in a general introduction, to be published separately (paragraphs 14-15).

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Item 5.3 Draft amendments to the Constitution, Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations (document 49 EX/36)

38. The Administrative Commission examined the proposals made by the Director-General to carry out the General Conference decision to bring the Constitution and its Rules of Procedure into line on questions requiring a two-thirds majority, and to include among them the suspension of the Financial Regulations.

39. The Commission recommended to the Board a draft amendment to Article 1V paragraph 8 (a) of the Constitution, to make it read "except in cases in which a two-thirds majority is required by the provisions of this Constitution or by such rules of procedure as may be adopted by the General Conference". This addition was further amended in the Board to read more simply: "or of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference" and was so approved.

40. The Commission, and subsequently the Board, accepted the Director-General's proposed amendments to Rule 81 of the Rules of Procedure, noting that it consisted of two parts, the first recapitulating questions listed in Article 1V paragraph 8 (a) of the Constitution, and the second listing additional questions.

41. Certain members of the Commission and the Board, M. Cabouat particularly, were preoccupied by the fact that the addition of new categories to part 2 of Rule 81 or the deletion of existing ones requires only a simple majority. It was recalled that the General Conference in New Delhi had specified that additional categories should be determined by amendment of its Rules of Procedure, and that under Rule 107 these Rules themselves can be altered, except when they reproduce provisions of the Constitution, by a simple majority. Nevertheless some members remained convinced, on the principle of a chain being as strong as its weakest link, that a two-thirds majority should be required for any amendment to Rule 81, and this question may well be raised at the General Conference.

42. Mr. Kellermann (United States) said he would be interested in having members' first reactions to the possibility of requiring a two-thirds majority for the vote on the budget level. I presume that what the Americans have in mind is a two-thirds majority both for the fixing of the provisional spending level, early in the Conference, and for the adoption of the Appropriation resolution, at the end. Contrary to my expectations, all of those who spoke appeared to favour such a measure. The economy-minded members felt that they would thus have a better chance of keeping the budget down; Professor Carneiro, and those who favour a continuously increasing budget, were equally convinced that the two-thirds majority would enable the Conference to express its will more cogently in that direction. It was agreed that the question would be studied by the Secretariat before the next Session, and formally presented by Mr. Kellermann at that time.

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43. On the recommendation of the Administrative Commission, the Board approved the draft amendment to article 14 of the Financial Regulations. The three draft amendments will accordingly go forward to the General Conference with the Board's endorsement.

Item 6.1 Policy as regards consultations with National Commissions (documents 49 EX/13 and addendum)

44. In introducing the document, M. Chevalier pointed out that, paradoxically enough, the vitality of certain National Commissions posed as many problems as the inertia of others. I did not intervene in the debate that ensued, as the points in your instructions were fully and adequately made by other speakers. In the course of the discussion, Dr. Spilhaus proposed that a working party be set up to study all aspects of the question and report to the 50th Session. I rather favoured this proposal, but there was little support for it, and it was withdrawn. The Board decided to take up the matter again at its 50th Session, on the basis of a new document to be prepared by the Secretariat, in the light of further information to be obtained from National Commissions. I supported a proposal by the Chairman that the Secretariat be asked to give an outline of this further document, so that the Board could give some guidance about what it was expected to contain, but the Board decided merely to adjourn the discussion. As there seems to be general agreement on the constitutional role of National Commissions and the extent to which practical relations must be negotiated with individual member Governments, I doubt whether anything much will emerge from prolonging the discussion.

Item 6.2 Policy as regards the Composition and Functions of Advisory Committees (document 49 EX/14)

45. After some discussion, the Board accepted the conclusions put forward by the Director-General in paragraph 21 of the document. I was prompted to remark that the Board had not as yet achieved much experience or effectiveness in the techniques of evaluating the usefulness of particular activities. As we have seen so often with the UNESCO Institutes in Germany, as we will no doubt see again with the review of non-governmental organisations, the Board almost invariably opts for the status quo.

Item 7.1.1 Recent decisions of the United Nations (document 49 EX/15 and addendum)

46. Since I am unable in the course of my normal duties to keep fully abreast of developments in the United Nations apart from UNESCO, I should be grateful for a little more background information which would help to place some of these matters in their proper perspective. I fully appreciate the need for a co-ordinated approach on the part of Australian representatives on the governing bodies of the Specialised Agencies, but it is not easy to make any approach at all without a clear picture of what is involved. I was particularly at a loss in connection with your instructions on item 7.1.2, where reference was made to a resolution on concentration of effort adopted in the Third Committee of the General Assembly. You

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indicated that this resolution was discussed by the Governing Body of the I.L.O. and that UNESCO Executive Board would no doubt be asked to discuss it. No mention of it was made in discussion of item 7.1.2, and it would have been difficult for me to drag it in without a much clearer indication of its relevance. In discussion of this question with the Director-General, I was given to understand that the resolution related specifically to paragraph 10 of document 49 EX/15, and that any views you might have wished me to express should have been put forward in the discussion of item 7.1.1.

47. The only decision taken by the Board on item 7.1.1 was an authorisation to the Director-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the External Relations Commission, to co-operate with the Director-General of the I.L.O. in the preparation of forms of the reports required on the implementation of the convention and recommendations on the protection and integration of indigenous populations, and to report further to the Board on subsequent measures that may be necessary in connection with the execution of these instruments.

Item 7.1.2 Co-ordination with a view to Concerted Action (document 49 EX/16 and addendum)

48. In introducing the documents, M. Maheu gave some indications of the action the Board might be expected to take. Firstly the Board might wish to comment on the A.C.C.'s preliminary list of fields of activity suitable for concerted action. Secondly, it might reaffirm its position of last June with regard to the procedures which will have to be developed, and finally it might renew the assurance of its readiness to be consulted by ECOSOC at appropriate stages.

49. Mr. Maheu had some difficulty in curbing the enthusiasm of members in suggesting additional themes for possible concerted action. As indicated in my previous report, the Chairman himself is very attached to the problem of automation. Dr. Raadi returned to the question of the training and loan of international civil servants and to the training of experts. Dr. Nielsen mentioned the reforestation of the Mediterranean basin. After much argument, it was decided that the Board should not take a stand on any of these questions, which could be brought to the attention of the A.C.C., as individual suggestions, by UNESCO's representatives. Professor Carneiro expressed once more his apprehension about the adoption of major projects with minor budgets. It was dangerous, he said, to build up the titles of projects so as to raise false hopes. In reply, M. Maheu pointed out that whatever the financial resources available, concerted action probably has advantages over unconcerted action in a given field. The Board finally adopted the following resolution:

CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALISED AGENCIES WITH A VIEW TO CONCERTED ACTION IN THE

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS AND IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS (document 49 EX/16 and addendum)

The Executive Board,

In view of resolution 665 A adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fourth session,

Having noted with satisfaction the report presented by the Director-General in document 49 EX/16 and addendum,

1. Reaffirms the attitude it adopted at its 48th session (48 EX/ Decisions, Item 8.1 regarding:

   (a) The criteria to be applied for selecting the specific fields of activity requiring concerted action by several organisations;

   (b) The procedures and methods for co-operation between international organisations in formulating and executing plans of concerted action in those fields.

2. Confirms that it is prepared to study the conditions for UNESCO's participation in a plan of concerted action in the five fields of activity mentioned in the preliminary list given in paragraph 1 of document 49 EX/16 Addendum;

3. Requests the Director-General to draw the attention of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the suggestions made by members of the Executive Board concerning other subjects on which concerted action might be organised;

4. Declares its readiness, within the limits of the Organisation's field of competence and with due regard to the priorities assigned to its activities:

   (a) To take part in the elaboration and execution of all concerted action programmes which the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies may be required to undertake;

   (b) To take account, in examining the proposed programme submitted by the Director-General to the General Conference, of observations made by the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies, so as to facilitate their participation in joint undertakings;

5. Considers that, before any final decision is taken on programmes whose execution involves substantial participation by UNESCO, the Executive Board should have an opportunity of expressing its views on the possible nature of such participation and the conditions for ensuring maximum efficiency;

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6. Authorises the Director-General to bring this resolution to the attention of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council,

7. Requests the Director-General to present a progress report on this question to the Executive Board at its 51st session.

Item 7.1.3 Appraisal of UNESCO's programmes (document 49 EX/18 and addendum)

50. The Board decided that UNESCO should co-operate fully in the implementation of the ECOSOC resolution relating to appraisal of programmes, providing in accordance with the spirit defined in paragraph 7 of the document an evaluation of its main programmes as reviewed in 1959, and a forecast of the scope, trend and cost of these programmes for the years 1960-1964. The proposed time-table of work contained in paragraph 9 of the document was approved.

Item 7.1.4 Collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency (document 49 EX/33 and addendum)

51. After presentation of the documents, the Board heard a very sane and practical statement from the Representative of the I.A.E.A., Mr. Jolles. In the ensuing discussion, I stressed the overriding need, in the negotiations of a relationship agreement, which should not be too specific, for UNESCO to recognise the primary responsibility of the I.A.E.A. for co-ordinating all international activities in the field of atomic energy. There appears to me no doubt that the Director-General of UNESCO fully recognises it. Mr. Kemenov, on the other hand, proved very difficult in the debate. He was anxious to safeguard for UNESCO in the future all aspects of the question touched on in the resolutions of the New Delhi Conference. The Director-General indicated that he would like to have the benefit of a working-party of the Board to assist him in his negotiations.

52. It was finally decided that the Director-General should be authorised to carry out negotiations with a view to concluding a relationship agreement with the I.A.E.A., in conformity with the spirit of paragraph 7 of the document, and thereon to report to a later session. The Board may itself authorise signature of the agreement, or decide to refer it to the General Conference. A working party consisting of Professor Carneiro (Chairman), Mr. Kemenov Mr. Matsui, Professor Nielsen, Dr. Spilhaus and Sir Ben Bowen Thomas was set up to advise the Director-General if required in the period between sessions.

Item 7.1.5 International Conference on the Law of the Sea (document 49 EX/34 and addendum)

53. I was somewhat embarrassed in the absence of any instructions on this item. As far as UNESCO is concerned, the main issue

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was the plea for the freedom of scientific research put forward by ICSU. In the circumstances, I intervened early in the debate to the effect that, while I had no objection to letting the Director-General transmit ICSU's communication to the Conference, it would seem to me quite inappropriate for an intergovernmental Board to make any comment on it which might prejudge the views of the intergovernmental conference. This view was shared by the majority of the Board members. Professor Nielsen, on the other hand, felt strongly that UNESCO must champion the freedom of the scientist from governmental control, and he was supported by Mr. Averoff and Mr. Matsui. Finally, the Board decided to instruct the Director-General merely to transmit the ICSU communication and to take the necessary steps to ensure that UNESCO is represented at the Conference.

Item 7.1.6 Participation in United Nations action against discrimination in education (document 49 EX/17)

54. After introduction of the documents by the Assistant Director-General, M. Jean Thomas, the discussion centred initially on the desirability of including on the agenda of the General Conference the question of the preparation of an international instrument. I said that I felt the Board had made some progress in distinguishing between discrimination by intent and inequalities of opportunity resulting from circumstances; while it seemed to me appropriate for UNESCO General Conference to take up the question of a convention, such an instrument would need to recognise the practical difficulty of introducing free compulsory education immediately in all parts of the world. The discussion seemed to be proceeding reasonably along these lines when, to the general surprise and particularly that of M. Thomas, the Director-General made a violent and unforeseen intervention. UNESCO was not interested in tackling discrimination in a restricted sense, he said, it was interested in the positive aspect of equal educational opportunity for all. Discrimination was not mentioned in the Constitution, and he was not interested in any distinction between discrimination by intent and inequality of opportunity. The important thing was to find out what needed to be done and how to do it. This attitude was fully supported by Mr. Kemenov, and in a qualified way by Mr. Kellermann.

55. While one can readily subscribe to the principles behind Dr. Evans's statement, it does not suggest any future action. If you remove the emphasis from measures to prevent active discrimination, in order to concentrate on the more positive aspects of equality of opportunity, it merely means that you are abandoning any specific action to combat intentional discrimination and falling back on what is in fact the whole of UNESCO's education programme, aimed at improving educational opportunities for all. My feeling was, therefore, that the distinction had some value, in singling out aspects of wilful discrimination for more urgent consideration, while recognising UNESCO's fundamental continuing role in extending the availability of education. If the Director-General's aim was to confuse the discussion or to disconcert members of the Board, his statement certainly had the desired effect. The Board gave up its

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discussion, and referred the matter to the Working-Party on Human Rights.

56. At a subsequent meeting, the Board approved the statement drafted by the working-party (document 49 EX/17 addendum) with minor amendments and requested the working party to meet again before the 50th Session, to put into final form comments by UNESCO on the fundamental principles regarding the prevention of discrimination. The Director-General was asked to prepare new draft comments and communicate them to members of the Board for their observations. The replies will be considered by the working party when it meets and its comments, together with the statement approved by the Board, transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the Commission on Human Rights.

Item 7.1.7 Draft analysis of the reports of Member States on Human Rights (document 49 EX/17 and addendum)

57. After introduction of the documents by the Secretariat, Mr. Kemenov moved deletion of the part of paragraph 14 relating to the suppression of the Comunist Party in the Federal Republic of Germany. He made a very bitter attack on the Federal Republic, alleging that it was harbouring ex-Nazis in high posts and that the inclusion of the statement in the report was tantamount to using the United Nations for propaganda purposes. Mrs. Schlueter-Hermkes made a measured but telling reply. Emphasising that her government had the right and the duty to reply with absolute sincerity to all the points raised in the questionnaire, she protested formally against Mr. Kemenov's intervention. The Director-General pointed out that neither he nor the Board could modify the reports submitted by member Governments; he was entrusted with analysing them. It must be admitted that the usefulness of the Board's role in this connection does seem questionable: it is impracticable for it to verify the accuracy of the Director-General's analysis, and yet there is nothing else that it is competent to do. Finally, it was decided to ask Mr. Kuypers, Sir Ben Bowen Thomas and Mme Kaminska to prepare a draft resolution which the Board adopted as follows:

The Executive Board,

Having noted document 49 EX/21 and Addendum, prepared by the Director-General pursuant to resolution 49 adopted by the General Conference at its ninth session, and entitled "Draft Analysis of Reports of Member States on Human Rights",

Observing that, owing to the nature of this document, it was impossible for the Board to discuss its substance,

Expressing the hope that, in the light of experience, the General Conference at its tenth session will reconsider the question of the Executive Board's contribution in this field,

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Invites the Director-General to communicate this document direct to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for transmission to the Commission on Human Rights, taking into account any further information which he may have received from Member States by 9 December 1957.

58. Mr. Kemenov tried to amend it to provide for the summary records of the discussion to be transmitted along with the analysis, but his motion was defeated on the ground that the summary records will not be approved until the 50th Session and that they are public documents anyway.

Item 7.1.8 Renewal of agreement with UNRWA (document 49 EX/35)

59. The Executive Board took note of the text of the agreement.

Item 7.1.9 Proposals for a Technical Development Fund and a Fund for Economic Development (document 49 EX/39)

60. This item was discussed mainly in my absence, on the last day of the Session, but I gather the Board recognised that anything it might do must await the outcome of action in the United Nations. It was decided to establish a working party of six members to be appointed by the Chairman in consultation with the Bureau, to give provisional directives to the Director-General as to the response to be made to any request for UNESCO's views as a result of action taken by the General Assembly on these proposals. The Director-General was asked to submit to the 50th Session a report on developments, together with the report of the working party. The following members have been designated to serve thereon: Mr. Parra-Perez (Chairman), Dr. Husain, Mr. Kemenov, Professor Laugier, Mgr. Maroun, Dr. Spilhaus.

Item 7.2.1 Proposed subventions for 1958 (document 49 EX/19 and addendum)

61. The Board approved the proposed subventions. I expressed some reservations concerning the subvention to the Institute for Social Sciences in Cologne (Programme activities $2000, Administrative expenses $40,000), on the basis of paragraph 45 of the Directives, but added that I would not raise any objection to this subvention until the Board's working party on the UNESCO Institutes in Germany had completed its work.

Item 7.2.2 Renewal of Formal Agreements (document 49 EX/20)

62. The ten formal agreements were renewed until 31st December 1958. In connection with the International Theatre Institute, I heard unofficially that M. Josset is to be replaced as Secretary-General by M. Julien, Director of the Paris International Theatre Festival at the Théâtre des Nations. If this is confirmed, it would augur well for the future development of the Institute.

Item 7.2.3 Proposed modification of the terms of a subvention (document 49 EX/30)

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63. The Board took note of this modification. While welcoming the transfer from administrative expenses to programme activities, I asked whether the availability of these funds resulted from over-budgeting by the Council and was given the explanation that the surplus had resulted from a decision to postpone the next plenary session of the Council until 1958.

Item 8.2 Proposed transfers within the 1957-1958 budget (document 49 EX/22 addendum 1)

64. On the recommendation of the Administrative Commission, the Board approved the Director-General's transfer proposals set out in document 49 EX/22 addendum 1, by adopting the following resolution:

The Executive Board

After having examined document 49 EX/22, Addendum 1 - Proposed Transfers for the 1957-1958 budget:

I

(a) Approves the transfers between appropriation lines within the annual budgets of 1957 and 1958 respectively, as indicated in the tables (paragraphs 3 and 4 of Section 1).

(b) Authorises the Director-General to make transfers as are necessary from the "net reserve" to the respective appropriation lines, to meet the increases in salaries and allowances of staff in the General Service category at Headquarters, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Board (paragraphs 8 and 9).

(c) Authorises the Director-General to utilise the "net reserve" in accordance with the priorities established by the Executive Board (document 49 EX/37, paragraph 34), and to make the necessary transfers to the respective appropriation lines.

II

(d) Authorises the Director-General to transfer (carry over) funds from the 1957 to the 1958 budget, as outlined in Section 11, paragraph 10 (see paragraph 5 below).

(e) Authorises the Director-General to obligate in 1957 any funds requested for carry over to 1958, should this prove desirable.

(f) Authorises the Director-General to utilise during 1958 any savings from the liquidation of the 1957 obligations for carrying out the 1957-1958 programme.

(g) Authorises the Director-General to use any surplus unforeseen at present, which may develop by the end of 1957 to meet the additional expenses for 1957-1958 resulting from

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the application of the new salary and allowance system for staff in the Director and Principal Officer and Professional categories, and make the necessary transfers thereafter, reporting thereon to the Board at its 50th session.

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(h) Authorises the Director-General to carry forward from 1957 to 1958 all unobligated funds in the 1957 budget relative to the Participation programme (Section 111, paragraph 15).

(i) Authorises the following transfers between appropriation lines, within the 1957-1958 budget, of the Participation programme funds administered by the Director-General in accordance with the decision taken by the Board at its 41st session (see 41 EX/Decisions, resolution 7.1).

Appropriation Line	From $	To $	
From 11.1 - Education	2,318	-	
" 11.2 - Natural Sciences	2,900	-	
" 111.4 - Cultural Activities	10,431	-	
" 11.5 - Mass Communication	36,151	-	
To 11.3 - Social Sciences	-	6,000	
" 11.6 - Exchange of Persons	-	45,800	
Total	51,800	51,800	(Section 111, Para. 16).

1V

(j) Appropriates the following donations:

(i) A donation of $6,750 from the Government of Equador to Appropriation Line 11.2 - Natural Sciences

(ii) A donation of up to a maximum of $18,500 from the Government of India to Appropriation Line 11.3 - Social Sciences.

(iii) A donation of $10,000 per annum from the Government of Cuba to Appropriation Line 11.7 - General Resolutions.

V

(k) Authorises the Director-General to make the necessary transfers towards the end of 1957 to adjust the surpluses and deficits between the various appropriation lines in the 1957 budget, in accordance with the terms of Appropriation Resolution 9C/Resolution 15, paragraph (h), (see

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paragraph 21 of document 49 EX/22, Add.1)."

Item 8.3 Consequences of the financial measures adopted by the French Government on 10th August 1957 (document 49 EX/23)

65. The Administrative Commission examined document 49 EX/23 in detail, and its recommendations, set out in paragraphs 21-34 of document 49 EX/37, were approved by the Board. They cover the following points:

(a) Approval of the proposal to cover the net book loss of $112,772 as first priority from the savings resulting.

(b) Approval of the allocation of $24,800 to cover an increase in the non-resident's allowance to semi-local staff, so as to maintain their purchasing power for commitments in home currency.

(c) Approval of the Director-General's proposals (paragraph 24) to cover from budgetary savings deficits due primarily to the increase in prices.

(d) Approval of the Director-General's proposals (paragraph 25) for covering deficits due primarily to expansion of activities and the establishment of new posts. The main items concerned are the unforeseen 47th session of the Board and the deficit on common staff costs which were under-budgeted (in accordance, it seems, with a recommendation of the previous Finance Commission of the Executive Board).

(e) Agreement with the Director-General's proposal that any balance remaining should be used to cover the following items of expenditure, in the order given:

(1) increases approved for the salaries of staff in the General Service category.

(2) increases in the post adjustment for professional staff.

(3) re-embursement to the Working Capital Fund of the $200,000 advanced for emergency educational assistance to Egypt and Hungary.

(4) restoration, on the basis of proposals to be submitted to the Board, of activities deleted or postponed in order to balance the 1957-58 budget.

Item 8.4 Salaries, allowances and related benefits (document 49 EX/24 and addenda)

66. On the recommendation of the Administrative Commission, the Board noted the new definition of dependency established by the Director-General in consultation with the Executive Heads of the United Nations and Specialised Agencies as an element of the common system of salaries, allowances and related benefits (paragraphs 14-22 document 49 EX/24).

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67. As mentioned above, one of the Board's most difficult problems was that of adapting Secretariat salaries and allowances to take account of the French Government's monetary measures and of the abnormally steep rise in the cost of living. On the one hand the Board was anxious to respect the spirit of the decisions of the General Conference; on the other hand the Director-General was understandably alarmed at the state of morale in the Secretariat and desirous of avoiding any demonstrations of the kind that took place during the session of the O.E.E.C. Council. The Administrative Commission was able to note that whereas in the three and a half years between 1st January 1953 and July 1956 the percentage increase in the cost of living had been relatively small:

0.8 p.c. (INSEE index)
6.5 p.c. (UNESCO Special index)
7.8 p.c. (IOE Cadre 11 index)

the increases in the four months from July to October 1957 had been alarmingly steep:

6.5 p.c. (INSEE index)
9.0 p.c. (UNESCO Special index)
12.0 p.c. (IOE Cadre 11 index)

Moreover, during the course of the Session, the daily press announced decisions of the French Government to authorise further considerable increases in certain prices. The Director-General accordingly hoped that the Board would not rise without having provided some measure of relief for the staff in a situation which could only be considered as abnormal.

Professional Staff Post Adjustment

68. At its previous session, the Board had approved, on the basis of the difference in the cost of living between Geneva and Paris, a class 4 post adjustment for professional staff in Paris. The UNESCO Special Index (based on the official French INSEE index, weighted in accordance with resolution 23.12 of the Seventh Session of the General Conference) would have justified a class 5 post adjustment as of 1st September 1957, had the French Government's monetary measures not intervened in the meantime. As a result of these measures, professional salaries and allowances expressed in dollars must be paid at Fr. 420 instead of Fr. 350 to the dollar. Converted to take account of this situation, the UNESCO Special Index for August stood at 0.3 p.c. below the figure required for Class 2, and the Director-General's recommendation was that Paris should be placed in Class 2 as from the September payroll.

September payroll

69. The Staff Association drew attention to the fact that when the General Conference in 1951 adopted the Special UNESCO Index as a basis

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for revision of professional remuneration, the Cadre 11 Index issued by the Institut d'Observation économique did not exist; this index, as recognised by the Director-General, was much more in conformity with the type of expenditure of an international civil servant. The IOE Cadre 11 index would justify a Class 3 post adjustment as of September 1957. The Staff Association claimed that it was within the authority of the Board to change over to the IOE index, if it were convinced that it was more applicable.

70. The Director-General, while sympathising with the claims of the Staff Association, drew attention to the fact that under the agreed common system of salaries and allowances, the ILO had begun in November a survey of the cost of living in Paris, the results of which would be available to the Board at its 50th Session. It would be inopportune, he submitted, for the Board to change over to another index pending the results of that survey.

71. In the Administrative Commission, Mr. Joukov (U.S.S.R.) strongly pressed the claims of the Staff Association, maintaining that the Director-General's proposals were manifestly inadequate to maintain the purchasing power of professional staff salaries. The Commission nevertheless decided that it could not do more than recommend the adoption of these proposals, expressing the hope that whatever decisions were taken in the light of the ILO survey would be given an appropriate retroactive effect.

72. The Board accordingly accepted the Director-General's proposal that Paris be placed in class 2 for the purpose of post adjustment with effect from the September payroll, as an interim measure pending examination, at the 50th session, of the results of the survey of comparative living costs in Paris and Geneva to be conducted by the ILO. As a further interim measure, it decided to authorise the Director-General to place Paris in class 3 with effect from the payroll following the month in which the UNESCO Special Index, converted in the manner indicated in 49 EX/24, reaches 110. The Director-General was asked to report to the 50th Session on developments in the situation and in particular on the results of the ILO survey.

General Staff salaries

73. On the basis of the Director-General's proposals in documents 49 EX/24 and addendum 11 and the recommendations of the Administrative Commission, the Board authorised the Director-General:

(a) to align the rates of family allowances for General Service staff at Headquarters on the rates paid by other international organisations in Paris (O.E.E.C. and NATO).

(b) to pay family allowance at the rate of Fr 150,000 per annum with respect to the first dependent child of a staff member in the General Service category with no spouse.

(c) to increase the amount of non-resident's allowance payable to non-local staff in the General Service category from Fr 255,000 to

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Fr 300,000 per annum for the staff without dependants and from Fr 345,000 to Fr 420,000 per annum for staff with dependants effective the August 1957 payroll.

74. The problem of General Service staff salaries proved to be much more difficult than in the case of the Professional staff; with relatively small salaries to work on, the General Service staff obviously has considerable difficulty in meeting its commitments during a period of steep inflation. The General Conference had decided that General Service salaries should be based on best prevailing rates in the Paris area, calculated in relation to the salaries paid by two international organisations (O.E.E.C. and NATO), two Embassies, and two International commercial firms. It noted in New Delhi that UNESCO rates, on an average, were 9 p.c. above the best prevailing rates, and instructed the Board and the Director-General, in making subsequent cost of living adjustments whenever the best prevailing rates increased by 5 p.c., to reduce this margin progressively.

75. With an upward revision of local staff salaries still under consideration by O.E.E.C. and NATO (whose administrations had proposed an increase of 18 p.c.) the Director-General was forced to recognise that there had not yet been a 5 p.c. increase in best prevailing rates since 1st January 1957, although the cost of living had increased very sharply. The only proposal he could make to the Board, therefore, in anendeavour to meet this situation in accordance with resolution 31 of the New Delhi Conference, was that he be authorised to grant an appropriate increase as and when best prevailing rates did increase by 5 p.c.

76. The Staff Association (in document 49 EX/24 Annex D) claimed that the system of best prevailing rates was unjust, that the average margin of 9 p.c. by which UNESCO salaries appeared to exceed best prevailing rates was misleading, as it did not apply to the vast majority of the staff members concerned, and that the local staff found itself in a situation of hardship. It urged that the Board should invoke its special powers under Article V B 5 (b) of the Constitution to remedy this situation provisionally, in terms of an 18 p.c. increase or bonus, until the General Conference could reexamine the whole situation.

77. The Administrative Commission devoted a great deal of time to the question. Mr. Joukov (U.S.S.R.) and Mr. Kripalani (India) took up the cudgels on behalf of the staff and pressed for a recommendation that the Board use its special powers. I did what I could as Chairman to prevail upon the Commission to remain within the framework of resolution 31, and was supported in this by Mr. Cowell, M. Cabouat and Mr. Kellermann. As regards the margin by which UNESCO salaries exceed best prevailing rates, the Commission recognised the misleading character of the 9 p.c. average, noting in connection with grades A and H, which exceeded best prevailing rates by 17.7 and 14.5 p.c. respectively, that the first is to be absorbed into grade B

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and the second is roughly equivalent to P1 and therefore not comparable with outside local rates. Apparently 90 p.c. of the General Service staff is in grades B to G. Eventually, the Administrative Commission reached agreement on the following draft resolution which was submitted to the Board:

The Executive Board

(a) Having examined the problem of adjusting local salaries in the light of the increase in the cost of living in Paris and a possible rise of 5% or more in best prevailing rates (documents 49 EX/24 Add.11 and Annex D);

(b) Noting the provisions of resolution 31 of the ninth session of the General Conference;

(c) Approves the Director-General's proposals in paragraphs 11 and 15 of document 49 EX/24 Add.11, it being understood that they will result in a uniform margin of 5 % between the salaries of grades B to G inclusive, and best prevailing rates in the Paris area;

(d) Requests the Director-General to report to the 50th session of the Board on further developments in the situation;

(e) Requests the Director-General to review, in consultations with the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies, the present system for the establishment and revision of local salaries and allowances and to report to a later session of the Board, before the tenth session of the General Conference.

In submitting this draft resolution, the Commission asked the Board to decide whether the circumstances indicated in paragraph 10 of 49 EX/37 addendum 11 justified the adoption of special measures outside the provisions of resolution 31, such as the granting of a temporary cost of living adjustment, and whether the Board had power to take such measures under article V.B 5 (b) of the Constitution. It also recalled that, in accordance with Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure, the Director-General could ask the Chairman to consult with members by correspondence, with a view to obtaining approval to apply any further adjustment(s) which might be necessary as a result of additional increases in the best prevailing rates before the next session.

78. The whole discussion was re-opened in the Board. Mr. Joukov again pressed for an increased measure of relief for the staff in the form of an emergency bonus. Professor Carneiro then submitted the following motion:

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The Executive Board,

Considering that present conditions, which could not be foreseen by the General Conference in 1956, make it imperative that a temporary cost of living bonus should now be granted to staff in the General Service category;

Considering that this is a measure, necessary to ensure the effective and rational execution of the programme, which, therefore, the Board is authorised to take under Article V.B. 5 (b) of the Constitution;

Authorises the Director-General to grant a special temporary cost of living bonus of ..... of base salary, the granting of this bonus to take effect on the same date as the increase provided for in the preceding resolution;

Decides to re-examine this whole question at its 50th session.

He explained to me privately that he had done so in order that preoccupation for the interests of the staff should not appear to be the exclusive monopoly of the Soviet member. This motion was countered by a joint proposal by M. Cabouat and Mr. Kellermann, in the form of an amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Administrative Commission. The purpose of the amendment was to provide for revision of salaries between the 49th and 50th sessions not only in terms of 5 p.c. increases in best prevailing rates, but in terms of 1 p.c. steps between 5 p.c. and 10 p.c.; beyond 10 p.c., the Board members should be consulted by correspondence on any measures the Director-General considered necessary.

79. Attention was drawn to the fact that the Cabouat/Kellermann proposal would provide very little relief to the General Service staff, some of whom would receive no more than two or three thousand francs increase per month, derisory in relation to the manifest rise in the cost of living. A move was then made to combine the Cabouat/Kellermann proposal with the temporary adjustment advocated by Professor Carneiro. After an adjournment, a text was drafted providing for acceptance of the Director-General's proposals as amended by the Administrative Commission, further adjustments in the light of any additional increases that might occur in best prevailing rates between the 49th and the 50th Sessions, and a special temporary non-pensionable cost of living adjustment of 5 p.c. of base salary, effective 1st November 1957, to be incorporated in base salaries as and when they were adjusted to take account of increases of more than 5 p.c. over best prevailing rates. This draft resolution was sponsored jointly by Mr. Kellermann, Mr. Kripalani and Professor Carneiro:

The Executive Board

(a) Having examined the problem of adjusting local salaries in the light of the increase in the cost of living in

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Paris and a possible rise of 5 p.c. or more in best prevailing rates (documents 49 EX/24 add. 11 and Annex D);

(b) Noting the provisions of resolution 31 of the ninth session of the General Conference;

(c) Approves the Director-General's proposals in paragraph 11 of document 49 EX/24 Add. 11, it being understood that they will result in a uniform margin of 5% between the salaries of grades B to G inclusive, and best prevailing rates in the Paris area, as follows:

Grade	Percentage adjustment	Percentage margin
A	Nil	12.7
B	3.9	5.0
C	4.7	5.0
D	7.5	5.0
E	7.8	5.0
F	5.5	5.0
G	3.0	5.0
H	2.5	12.0

(d) Authorises the Director-General, in accordance with resolution 31, to make further adjustments to local salaries in the light of any additional increases in best prevailing rates, which may occur between the 49th and 50th sessions of the Executive Board in accordance with the following schedule:

Percentage increase by grade following increase in best prevailing rates of 6%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%

	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%
A	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
B	4.9	5.7	6.4	7.2	8.0
C	5.7	6.5	7.2	8.0	8.8
D	8.5	9.3	10.0	10.8	11.6
E	8.8	9.6	10.3	11.1	11.9
F	6.5	7.3	8.0	8.8	9.6
G	4.0	4.8	5.5	6.3	7.1
H	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6

(e) Further authorises the Director-General to grant a special temporary non-pensionable cost of living adjustment of 5 per cent of base salary, effective 1 November 1957. This temporary cost of living adjustment shall not be granted in addition to the increases in base salary provided for in paragraph (d). Consequently the amount of temporary cost of living adjustment paid to each staff member shall, as and when the provisions of paragraph (d) are applied, be reduced by the amount of the increase in base salary.

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(f) Requests the Director-General to report to the 50th session of the Board on action taken by him under paras (c), (d) and (e) above and or any further developments affecting local salaries.

80. By the time they reached this stage, the Board members had already become somewhat confused, and it soon became apparent that the notion of a provisional adjustment to be absorbed progressively into the base salary satisfied neither the Board nor the staff. The only way out seemed to be the approval of a temporary cost of living adjustment from 1st November until the 50th Session, at which time the whole situation will be revised. The Board accordingly adopted unanimously a resolution comprising paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of the above text, with the following two additional paragraphs:

(d) Authorises the Director-General to grant a special temporary non-pensionable cost of living adjustment of 5 p.c. of base salary, effective 1 November 1957, to be reviewed by the Executive Board at its 50th Session in relation to the best prevailing rates at that time;

(e) Requests the Director-General to report to the 50th Session of the Board on action taken by him under paragraphs (c) and (d) above and on any further developments affecting local salaries.

The Board further requested the Director-General to review, in consultation with the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies, the present system for the establishment and revision of local salaries and allowances and to report thereon to a later session of the Board, before the tenth session of the General Conference.

Director-General's cost of living adjustment

81. It will be recalled that at its 48th Session the Board approved a 10% cost of living adjustment for the Director-General with effect from 1st January 1957. At the suggestion of the Director-General himself, in the light of the effects of the French Government's financial measures and of the reduction of the Paris post adjustment to class 2, the Board agreed in private session to suppress this cost of living adjustment and to re-examine the question at the 50th Session.

82. I was not at all satisfied with these decisions on salaries which were taken on an emotional rather than a sound administrative basis. There is no doubt in my mind that the purchasing power of UNESCO salaries, both professional and local, has been appreciably reduced since 1951, and that the present rapid rise in costs, the end of which cannot be foreseen, makes the problem an emergency one. Two points, however, may be mentioned in this connection. Firstly, I think it would have been normal to expect the Director-General, who is most directly interested, to appraise the adequacy of local

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staff salaries and, if he considered that the provisions of resolution 31 were insufficient to meet the situation, to propose special measures for consideration by the Board. I put this question to Dr. Evans in the course of one of the many consultations that took place during the Session, and he replied that it would place him in an impossible position vis-à-vis his staff and the Board if he put forward a recommendation which the Board failed to approve. I do not accept this explanation; my impression is that the Director-General strove to have this burning question fought out between the Staff Association and the Board, in order that he himself should be in a position to claim any credit or reject any responsibility for the outcome. The second point I would mention is that the system of local salaries based on best prevailing rates is not a satisfactory one. It is difficult and uneconomical to administer, since it involves a month to month survey of outside rates to determine which are the best; it is sometimes unjust, as it does not necessarily bear any relation to the cost of living. As far as professional salaries are concerned, it is to be hoped that the ILO survey will bring forward some sound proposals which will enable the General Conference to abandon the special index based on the INSEE figures, in favour of a more relevant one. As regards local salaries, it is to be hoped that the Director-General's consultations with other agencies may lead him to propose a system by which they can be automatically adjusted to appreciable fluctuations in the cost of living, and that the Board's examination of the question at the 50th Session will enable it to regularise the special adjustment by authorised revision of based salaries before reputing to the General Conference. This will present no problem if prices continue to rise at the present rate.

Item 8.5 Study of the cost of selected publications (document 49 EX/25)

83. The Administrative Commission examined the information provided by the Director-General on the cost of certain selected UNESCO publications and the income derived from them. It noted that the Publications Fund is drawn upon in general for reprinting of existing editions and not for new programme activities (I am not sure that this is exclusively the case, but as I was in the Chair, could not press the point further). It also noted that the Director-General follows the policy on pricing laid down by the General Conference and has special machinery for reviewing the exceptional authority given him for pricing certain publications below their printing and binding costs. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Board took note of this document.

Item 8.6 Publicity for UNESCO's publications (document 49 EX/26)

84. The Administrative Commission urged the Director-General to make further use of the facilities provided by the programme departments, particularly the Department of Mass Communications, for bringing its publications to the attention of specialists and the general public. It recommended for the approval of the Board the proposal of the Director-General that for 1959-60 he should request

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the General Conference to appropriate $3,000 for publicity purposes (in the appropriation for documents and publications) and to authorise in addition the use of 8 p.c. of the previous year's income from the sale of publications. The Board approved this recommendation.

Item 8.7 Publications Fund: Financial statement as of 30th June 1957 (document 49 EX/11)

85. The Board took note of the financial statement.

Item 8.8 Commercial advertising in the "Courier"(document 49 EX/27)

86. On the recommendation of the Administrative Commission, the Board decided to defer the proposal for introducing commercial advertising in the "Courier" until any new developments justify the Director-General raising the question again. Mr. Kripalani regretted failure to make use of this possibility of rendering the "Courier" self-financing.

Item 8.9 Financial Report and Statements for the two-year period ended 31st December 1956 and Report of the External Auditor (documents 49 EX/28 and addendum)

87. On the recommendation of the Administrative Commission, the Board took note of these reports and decided to transmit them without comment to the General Conference.

Item 8.10 Auditor's report on Technical Assistance expenditure for the sixth financial period (1956) (document 49 EX/29 and addendum)

88. The Board approved the auditor's report and instructed the Director-General to transmit it to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Item 8.11 Operation of the Visitors' Service in the new Headquarters (document 49 EX/31)

89. The Board decided to recommend to the General Conference the adoption for 1959-60 of the Director-General's proposals concerning the Visitors' Service. It authorised the Director-General to open at the beginning of 1958 a special account for income derived from the operation of the Visitors' Service. If the General Conference approved the scheme, the Director-General will charge to this account the excess of expenditures over the budgetary provisions for 1958, any balance available at 31st December 1958 being transferred to the same budget for 1959-60. If, however, the General Conference does not approve the proposals, the cost of the Visitors' Service will be met by the budgetary provisions for 1958, and the amounts appearing under the special account will be credited to Miscellaneous Income.

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Item 8.12 Report on method employed in evaluating the representation of Member States on the Secretariat, and consideration of the draft resolution presented by Mr. Schlueter Hermkes (documents 48 EX/DR/1 and 49 EX/32)

90. It seems that the General Conference and the Executive Board cannot escape from these interminable discussions on geographical distribution. The lengthy debate in the Administrative Commission did not provide anything very positive. Mr. Joukov (U.S.S.R.) proposed that the point system currently used should be amended to weight more heavily the senior posts, the Director-Generalship being allocated 100. He urged that the criteria and percentages for assessing "over-representation" and "under-representation" be revised, and that posts at Headquarters financed from Technical Assistance funds be included in the system. By reaction, I think, Mr. Cowell proposed that some account should be taken of the number of years of "active membership" each Member State had to its credit. Dr. Awad said that while he saw the need for filling certain (mainly language) posts on a non-geographical basis, these staff members should count, once recruited, in the quotas of their respective countries. Certain members considered that the Director-General, elected by the General Conference, should be excluded from the system.

91. These viewpoints were expressed again in the Board itself. Dr. Raadi suggested that the total point value should be split into two equal parts, one divided equally among the Member States, and the other allocated in proportion to contributions. Dr. Estelrich pressed for a heavier weighting of senior posts. Finally the Board agreed with the recommendation of the Administrative Commission that the Director-General should be asked to study the different suggestions and report thereon to a future session. After the discussion on whether Mrs. Schlueter-Hermkes's proposal did not constitute discrimination against men candidates, and several attempts at drafting a more satisfactory text, the Administrative Commission recommended the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Board:

The Executive Board,

Considering that the proportion of women in the staff of the Professional category is very low, especially at the higher levels;

Considering that more women are becoming qualified for international service by gaining experience in their own governments and in public life, notably in the fields of education, science and culture;

Considering Staff Regulation 4.3, approved by the UNESCO General Conference, which states that the selection of staff members shall be made without distinction as to race, sex, or religion;

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Urges the Member States of Unesco, whenever they are invited to propose candidates for posts in the Secretariat, to give special attention to the desirability of including qualified women;

Requests the Director-General to continue his practice of inviting Member States to submit the candidatures of women as well as men candidates for vacancies in the Secretariat;

Further requests the Director-General to make every effort to appoint or promote an increasing number of women to higher posts in the Secretariat on the basis of their qualifications, and in accordance with policies already approved by the General Conference.

Item 9. Other questions

92. On the basis of the proposals in 49 EX/INF.4 (Annex C, the Board decided to hold its 50th Session from 21st April to 24th May 1958. As you will see from the document, the agenda both of the Board itself, and of the two Commissions which will meet simultaneously for the fortnight preceding the opening of the session, is unusually heavy. The Administrative Commission will have to fulfil the role of previous budget committees, which have often met for as long as ten days, in conducting a preliminary examination of the Proposed Programme and Budget; as Chairman, I shall be able to put questions to the Secretariat, but have little opportunity of pressing any views you may have on the financial and administrative aspects of the budget. The Administrative Commission will also have to formulate recommendations in connection with the Administrative Management Survey and review the situation with regard to Secretariat salaries and allowances. The External Relations Commission has to carry out its examination of relations with non-governmental organisations, and I shall be unable to participate in these discussions, unless you consider it possible to make an alternate available during the session. The Board itself, in addition to its examination of the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1959-60, has to examine the Director-General's report for 1957, reports on the three Major Projects and the report of the working party on the Institutes in Germany; it must complete the organisation and agenda of the Tenth Session of the General Conference, and take up the remaining policy questions referred to it by resolution 16 of the Delhi Conference; it has to consider further developments on several United Nations questions, and to carry out a preliminary examination of candidatures for the Director-Generalship. This promises to be the heaviest session of the Board has ever been held, and as it is planned to start immediately after Easter and close just before Whitsun, there seems little practical possibility of prolonging it even for a day or so. As far as I can judge from present indications, meetings of the Board and

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and its subsidiary organs, and the Tenth Session of the General Conference, will keep me away from the Embassy for close on six months in 1958.

93. I shall send you early in March some comments on the various agenda items for the 50th Session.

Gardner Davies,
Australian member of UNESCO
Executive Board.

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MENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. RESTRICTED

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM.

6.

JERC.MMc

0.16361

Sent: 31st December 1957
1200

TO:

Australian Embassy,
PARIS.

351. RESTRICTED.

Our memorandum 590 of 10th December. U.N.E.S.C.O. Aid to Egypt.

Grateful for advice. Please indicate attitude expressed by Australian representative on Executive Board.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A.
P.M.'s.

(COST £1.16.5)
31st December, 1957.

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RESTRICTED 5

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

MG.MMc

INWARD CABLEGRAM.

I.66

Dated: 2nd January 1958
1945
Rec'd: 3rd January 1958
0830

56/744
3 JAN 1958
58/32
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

FROM:

Australian Embassy,
P A R I S.

1. RESTRICTED.

Your telegram 351.

U.N.E.S.C.O. Aid to Egypt.

Our memoranda 904 and 905 despatched 23rd December refers.

The Australian representative expressed regret that -

(a) The Director-General had not been able to execute the General Conference Resolution in terms of assistance of a more obviously emergency character.

(b) The Egyptian Government's request for equipment of this kind had involved delays which deprived the resolution of something of its humanitarian character.

Stirling.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A.
P.M.'s.

3rd January, 1958.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CANBERRA.

In reply quote No. 862/19/1/1

2nd January, 1958.

56/744
- 3 JAN 1958
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

The Secretary,
Prime Minister's Department,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

With reference to your memorandum of 24th December, we were informed on 9th December that the Israeli National Commission for UNESCO had protested to the Executive Board of UNESCO against the allocation of radar equipment to Egypt as UNESCO emergency educational assistance.

2. We wrote to the Australian Embassy, Paris, on 10th December for information as to the nature of the equipment and comments on the Israeli protest. A cable has been sent today seeking further information.

(R. Throssell)
for the Secretary

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~~34.~~ 3

ALM:JS

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

24 DEC 1957

The Prime Minister has seen the references (in the London "Times" of 3rd December) to the proposal that UNESCO should send radar equipment to Egypt for use in a Port Said secondary school.

He has indicated his disapproval of the proposal and has asked that he be informed of the outcome, and of the attitude of the Australian representative on the Board when the matter was being discussed.

(E.J. Bunting)
Acting Secretary.

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PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT. RM:TH.

~~33~~ 2

THE PRIME MINISTER.

I am sure that, in the light of your known passionate faith in Unesco and all its works, not to say peccadilloes, that ... the attached will strike a chord in your heart. It is with satisfaction that I record that part of Australia's annual contribution to Unesco will go on this worthy object.

Send a barbed interrogatory on this matter to E.A.!

.....

16th December, 1957.

23 DEC 1957
PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

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~~MELBOURNE HERALD.~~

Date.....3.12.57.....

LONDON TIMES

File No.....37/1

PLEASE RETURN to Prime Minister's Department.

An Odd Story

Israel has now added an official protest to doubts expressed by the representatives of many other countries over Unesco's decision to send radar equipment to Egypt. It is an odd story. Last year $200,000 was voted for emergency assistance to those whose education had suffered in Egypt and Hungary. In the circumstances it was an understandable vote, since politics are never far beneath the surface at Unesco meetings. It was understood, though not apparently explicitly laid down, that the grant should be used for replacing equipment that had been lost through the fighting. Egypt then weighed in with the request for radar equipment for a secondary school in Port Said, and the request was granted in principle. It was not clear whether the school had had such equipment which had been lost and, if it had not, why it wanted it now. There were not unreasonable suspicions that the equipment might end up outside the classroom. In any case there seemed to be other and more urgent uses to which the money could have been put.

Unesco has often been criticized in Britain for the vastness and airiness of its conceptions, and urged to concentrate on limited, practical projects. But equipping Egyptian schools with radar seems to be one of those practical projects which should be kept well down any list of priorities. Ever since it was founded Unesco's main battle has been to avoid being made to look silly. There are plenty of people who think that culture and internationalism are silly by themselves, and wickedly silly when they are combined and cost the taxpayer money. It is, therefore, inevitable that the useful work that Unesco does in the way of providing scholarships and helping the education of underdeveloped countries should be overshadowed by isolated eccentricities. It seems that the radar equipment has not actually been sent, and this is an obvious case where second or third thoughts would be best.

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A463 A463/61
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ITLJ: 2024/00223547
Search room PIN 222380
Indicators: 69
Date Printed: 28/3/2024
1842833

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Item control symbol
1958/32
Series number
A463
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